

A new *Pemphredon* from China (Hymenoptera: Sphecidae)

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Abstract: *Pemphredon xinjiangana* spec. nov. is described from Xinjiang, China.

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Introduction

The genus *Pemphredon* was described by Latreille (1796). Bohart & Menke (1976) revised the genera of Sphecidae in the world and listed 53 species of the genus *Pemphredon*. Dollfuss (1995) revised *Pemphredon* worldwide and recognized 37 species and 24 synonyms. *Pemphredon* is a Holarctic and Oriental genus with 13 Palaearctic, 11 Nearctic, six Holarctic and seven Oriental species. China has seven species, of which one only occurs in Taiwan.

In the course of a study on Pemphredoninae, we discovered a new species of *Pemphredon*, and describe it as follows. We follow Dollfuss (1995) in the usage of morphological terms.

Pemphredon xinjiangana spec. nov. (figs 1-12)

Material

Holotype: ♂, Miqan, Xinjiang, China, 24.viii.1991, coll. J. He. (coll. Zhejiang Agricultural University, China).

Description

Male. Body length 5.6 mm, length of forewing 3.7 mm. Black. Apexes of tibiae and all tarsi are from yellow brown to dark brown.

Head (figs 1-3). Anterior clypeal margin broadly emarginate. Frons punctatorugose.

Vertex behind ocelli shiny, finely punctate, punctures separated by 0-3 times their diameter. Head width 1.5 x length. Flagellomeres III-VIII with linear tyloids (fig. 4); flagellomere I: length 2.3 x width, 1.2 x length of flagellomere II.

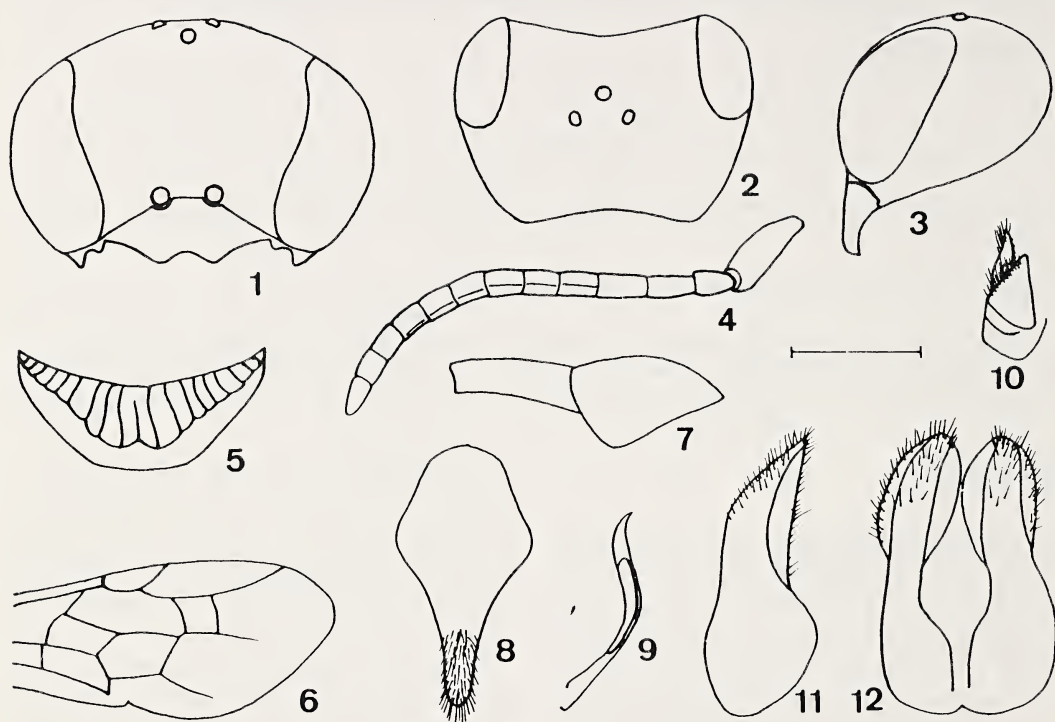
Thorax. Scutum shiny, anteriorly, laterally and posteriorly densely punctate, punctures separated by 0-1 times their diameter; medially sparsely punctate, punctures separated by 1-3 times their diameter. Scutellum shiny, anteriorly sparsely and posteriorly densely punctate. Metanotum shiny, densely punctate. Mesopleuron in front of midcoxa shiny, with larger punctures than scutum and punctures contiguous. Propodeal enclosure with longitudinal ridges (fig. 5), propodeal pad narrow, finely and longitudinally striate. Recurrent vein antefurcal, submarginal cell II higher than broad (fig. 6). Hindtibia with fine spines.

Abdomen. Petiole length 0.75 x length of tergum I (fig. 7). Sternum VIII (fig. 8). Penis valve (fig. 9). Volsella (fig. 10). Gonostyle lateral (fig. 11), dorsal (fig. 12).

Female: unknown.

Diagnosis

This species is closely related to *Pemphredon rugifer* (Dahlbom). It can be easily distinguished from the latter by the punctures and sculpture of thorax, tyloids of flagellomeres and sternum VIII, and by the male genitalia.



Figs 1-12. *Pemphredon xinjiangana* spec. nov. 1, head, front view; 2, head, dorsal view; 3, head, lateral view; 4, antenna; 5, propodeal enclosure and pad; 6, forewing; 7, petiole and tergum I, lateral view; 8, sternum VIII; 9, penis valve, lateral view; 10, volsella, ventral view; 11, gonostyle, lateral view; 12, gonostyle, dorsal view (scale line (mm) fig. 1: 0.57; 2-3: 0.7; 4-5: 0.48; 6: 1.0; 7: 0.7; 8: 0.32; 9-10: 0.25; 11-12: 0.27).

Etymology

The species is named after Xinjiang, the provincial name of China, where the species was collected.

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